

## WEBSTER'S Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary

BEST AVAILABLE COPY



## A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name Webster alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

A Merriam-Webster® is the registered trademark you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 1986 by Merriam-Webster Inc.

Philippines Copyright 1986 by Merriam-Webster Inc.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data Main entry under title:

Webster's ninth new collegiate dictionary.

Based on Webster's third new international dictionary.

Includes index.

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster Inc.

PE1628.W5638

1985

ISBN 0-87779-508-8

ISBN 0-87779-509-6 (indexed)

ISBN 0-87779-510-X (deluxe)

Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary principal copyright 1983

COLLEGIATE trademark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

19RMcN86

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

agen-dum \-dam\ n, pl -da \-da\ or -dums [L] (ca. 1847) 1: AGENDA 2 an item on an agenda agenda [1932]: NITROGEN TRICHLO

agene \a\_jen\ n. [fr. Agene, a trademark] (1932): NITROGEN TRICHLO-RIDE

agene-sis \( ')\a\_j-jen-3-sos\ n [NL] (ca. 1879): lack or failure of developagene-sis \( ')\a\_j-jen-3-sos\ n [NL] (ca. 1879): lack or failure of development (as of a body part)

ment (as of a body part

War that is composed of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T and contains dioxin as a agent provoca-teur \\\ \frac{azh}{azh} \fra

an agent age of consent (ca. 1809): the age at which one is legally competent to give consent (as to marriage) age of reason (ca. 1794) i: a period characterized by a prevailing belief in the use of reason; esp: the 18th century in England and France 2: the time of life when one begins to be able to distinguish right from wrong

2: the time of the when one begins to wrong age-old \a-'jold\'adj (1904): having existed for ages: ANCIENT age-ra-tum \aj-a-'rāt-əm\ n. pl -tums [NL. genus name. fr. Gk ageratos age-ra-tum \aj-a-'rāt-əm\ n. pl -tums [NL. genus name. fr. Gk ageratos ageless, fr. a- + geras old age — more at CHURL] (1866): any of a large genus (Ageratum) of tropical American composite herbs often cultivated for their small showy heads of blue or white flowers; also: any of several related blue-flowered plants (genus Eupatorium)

Ag-ge-us \a-'ge-os\ n [LL Aggaeus fr. Gk Aggaios fr. Heb Haggai]

HAGGAI

HAGGAI HAGGAI Aggaeus, Ir. Gk Aggaios, fr. Heb Haggail HAGGAI Aggaios or college; also: a student at such an institution aschool or college; also: a student at such an institution aschool or college; also: a student at such an institution aggior na-men-to \partial or na-men-to \partial or np to fact. Fr. a to (fr. L ad-) + giorno day, fr. LL diurnum day or nore at Journey (1964): a bring up to date: MODERNIZATION agglomer-ate \partial or glam-\partial vr. at-ed; at-ing [L agglomeratus, pp. of CLM] (1684): to gather into a ball, mass, or cluster agglomer-ate \partial or all or all, mass, or cluster agglomer-ate \partial or all (1828): gather-ted into a ball, mass, or cluster agglomer-ate \partial or all or a

change (1684): to gather into a ball, mass, or cluster; specif: clustered 'rat' ad' (1828): gathered into a ball, mass, or cluster; specif: clustered or growing together but not coherent (an ~ flower specif: clustered or growing together but not coherent (an ~ flower specif: clustered or growing together but not coherent (an ~ flower specif: clustered or growing together but not coherent (an ~ flower specif: clustered or growing together but not coherent (an ~ flower specif: clustered or growing together but not coherent (an ~ flower specif: clustered or growing together but not coherent (an ~ flower specific clustered or growing together or various sizes and degrees of agglouriera-tion | -gigim-p-ra-ship | not coherent (an gather specific clustered or growing together constituents of which each expresses a single definite a growing together constituents of which each expresses a single definite a scrologic response to a specific antibody or growing together constituents of which each expresses a single definite a scrologic response to a specific antibody or growing together constituents of which each expresses a single definite a scrologic response to a specific antibody or growing together constituents of which each expresses a single definite a scrologic response to a specific antibody or growing to growing together constituents of which each expresses a single definite a scrologic response to a specific antibody or growing to provide the structual provides of the structual provides of growing to grow the growing together constituents of growing together constitue

CREASE 2: to make worse, more serious, or more severe illintenilly unpleasantly (problems have been aggravated by neglect) 13. a 11 b; to produce inflammation in syn see intensity b: to produce inflammation in syn see intensity in the century, it has been the object of disapproval only since about 1870. It is used in expository prose (declining to participate directly in motorcade. greatly aggravating the president —W. F. Bucklow (our two countries aggravate each other from time to time —O: We get aggravated and displeased, for its produce, 1895) (times when we care the construction of the construction of the case, however, with aggravation and aggravating. Aggravating has practically no use other than same active senses; aggravating has practically no use other than aggravated assault an (1925): an assault that is more serious than a crime b: any of various assaults so defined by statute to express annoyance a crime b: any of various assaults so defined by statute a crime b: any of various assaults so defined by statute aggravation (1937): a rousing displeasure, impatience of anger aggravation (1938): a rousing displeasure, impatience of anger aggravation (

unit of soil 4: SET 21—in the aggregate: considered as a whole incorrectly (dividends for the year amounted in the aggregate to 25 aggregation \ag\_ri-ga-shon\ n (1547) 1: a group, body, or massion composed of many distinct parts or individuals (as animals) 2: a tion of being so collected—aggregation \ag\_ri-ga-shon\ n (1547) 1: a group, body, or massion of being so collected—aggregation \aggregation \aggre

sion

aggrieve \alpha-'grēv\ vi aggrieved; ag-griev-ing [ME agreven, fr. MF agrever, fr. L aggravare to make heaver] (14c) 1: to give pain or trouble to: DISTRESS 2: to inflict injury on syn see wrong aggrieved \alpha-'grēvd\ adj (14c) 1: troubled of distressed in spirit 2 a showing or expressing grief, injury, or offense (an \alpha plea) b: suffering from an infringement or denial of legal rights (\alpha minority aggrieve-ment \alpha-'grēv-de-ly\-'grē-v-d-le\'adv aggrieve-ment \alpha-'grēv-ment\n (1847): the quality or state of being aggrieved

aggray \ag\_{aggrayation} \aggrayation \lambda pic \text{ fr. aggrayation} \aggrayation \lambda pic \text{ fr. aggrayation} \lambda pic \te

and often violence aghast \ a- gast\ adj [ME agast, fr. pp. of agasten to frighten, fr. a- (perfective prefix) + gasten to frighten — möre at ABIDE GAST] (13c) agife\ aj-aj-... al\ adj [MF, fr. L agilis, fr. agere to drive, act — more at grace 2: mentally quick and resourceful — ag-ile-ly\-2(1)-1\(\text{ic}, \text{if}(1)\)-1\(\text{ic}, \text{if}(1)\)-1\(\text{i

additity \> 'jil-st-\epsilon' in pl'-ties (15c): the quality or state of being agile agin \> 'gin\ dial var of AGAINST-!

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

The speak of the s

1 (Pellessian

The state of the s